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ABSTRACT

This document provides a glossary of terms related to children's services in California and a list of state and local organizations and agencies. The glossary includes such terms as Alternative Payment, Child Health and Disability Prevention Program, Child Support Enforcement Program, Employer-Supported Child Care, Family Reunification Program, Greater Avenues for Independence Program, Migrant Child Care, Proprietary Centers, School-Age Parenting and Infant Development Program, School Site Council, State Master Plan for Special Education, California Child Development Administrators' Association, California Consortium of Child Abuse Councils, California School-Age Consortium, Care for the Children, Children Now, Family Day Care Association, and Professional Association for Childhood Education. Appendices include: (1) a list of titles of federal and state legislation, such as Title IV-A and Title XX of the Social Security Act; (2) a list of historical legislation related to child welfare and education, such as PL 94-142, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, and SB 500, the Child Care and Development Block Grant; and (3) the membership of the Child Development Programs Advisory Committee. (GLR)

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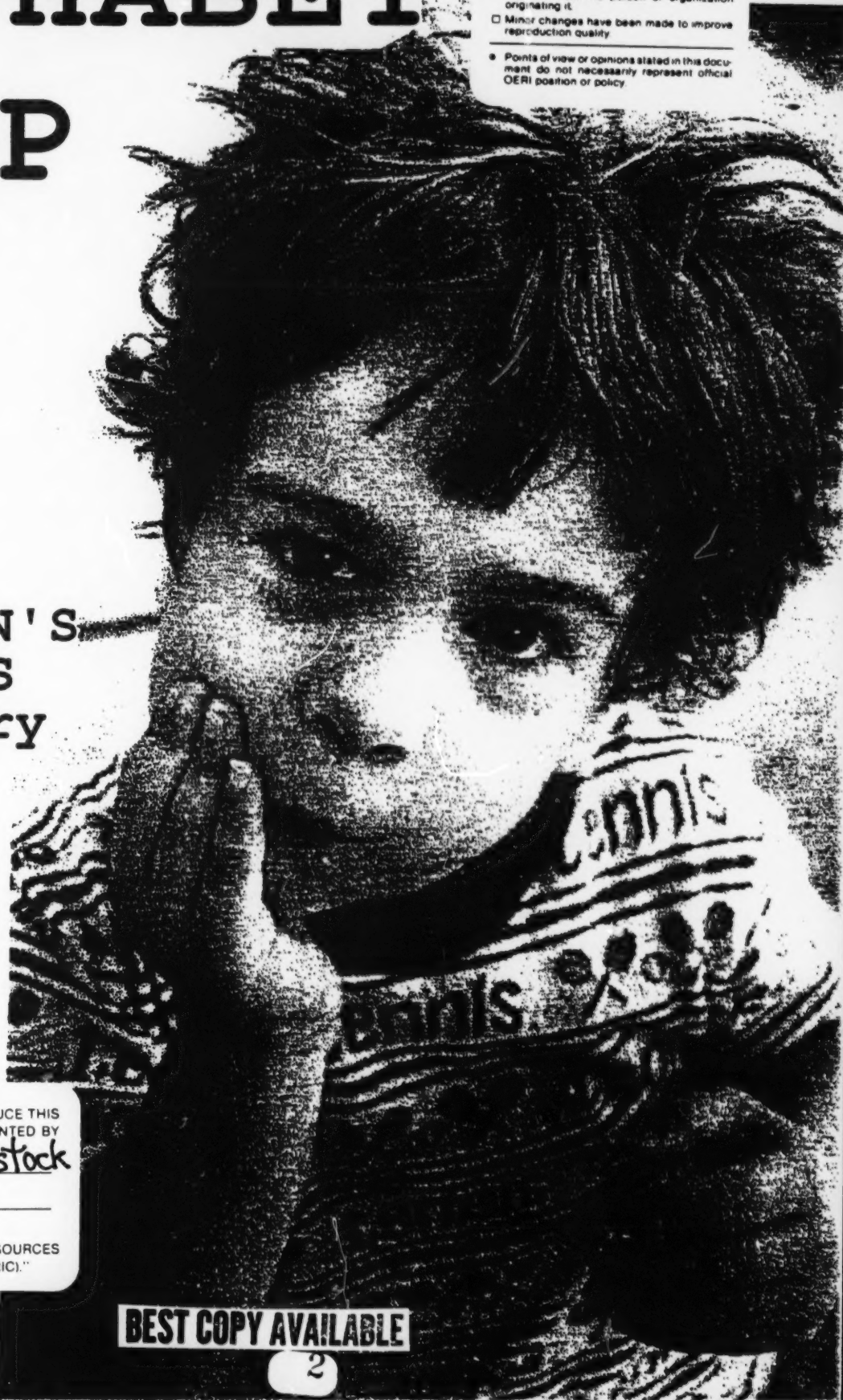
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BASIC GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ADOLESCENT FAMILY LIFE

This program provides case management services to pregnant and parenting teens. Each teen is assigned a case manager who assists with identification, coordination, referral, and services. Through Adolescent Family Care, teens may receive comprehensive prenatal care, maternity counseling, adoption counseling, child care, and be placed in academic and vocational programs.

ADULT EDUCATION PARENT PARTICIPATION PRESCHOOL

These "Co-Op" programs are available for preschool-age children of parents enrolled in adult education classes. Supported by adult education funds and parent fees, parents are also required to participate in the preschool program one day a week.

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN - FOSTER CARE

The AFDC-FC Program is federally funded by Title IV-E of the Social Security Administration and provides maintenance payments for children who have been removed from their homes and placed in out-of-home care. These children may be placed in foster families or group homes.

ALTERNATIVE PAYMENT (AP)

Alternative Payment programs allow parents to choose child care, and provide a variety of care options that include in-home care, family day care, and center care. This child care subsidy designed to aid low-income parents, usually takes the form of a vendor payment issued monthly to a provider selected by the family. Occasionally, direct payment is made to parents in the form of a child care voucher. Alternative Payment programs may increase parental choice and accommodate unusual work schedules. Some county welfare departments offer a similar vendor-voucher program.

BUY-OUT

An equal exchange of state dollars for federal dollars in the child care budget. The exchange allows the state flexibility with respect to administrative and program requirements in child development programs. The resulting freed federal dollars may be used in other federal social services programs.

CALIFORNIA CHILD CARE INITIATIVE PROJECT (CCCIP)

This project was designed to provide information and training to expand the availability of family child care home providers. Initiative funds provided by the state have been matched at a 1:2 ratio by various agencies and foundations.

CHILD HEALTH AND DISABILITY PREVENTION (CHDP)

This program includes the federally mandated Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program, which entitles all Medi-Cal recipients from birth through 20 years to periodic health assessments and dental care, as well as to diagnosis and treatment services when needed. The program also provides outreach and health education services at the community level.

The CHDP Program can reimburse for a health assessment to certain children from low-income families, such as; children enrolled in Head Start, children enrolled in State Preschool programs, and infants and toddlers from birth to 29 months of age.

The CHDP Program makes health assessment services available to low-income children entering the first grade. This assists families to comply with the requirement that all children entering first grade in California have documentation of a health assessment or a signed parental statement refusing such an assessment.

CAMPUS CHILD DEVELOPMENT

These programs are primarily for the children of students enrolled in college. The centers are operated by either student associations or the college administration, and provide the same comprehensive services as other state child care and development programs.

CHILD CARE TAX CREDITS

Tax credits allow parents to claim a percentage of their child care expenses as a credit on their personal income tax statements. Neither the federal or state tax credit is refundable. Some parents are eligible for advance payment of their tax credit. In this case, less tax is deducted from the parent's paycheck, leaving more money each month for child care.

- 1) The Federal Child Care Tax Credit is provided on a sliding scale. The maximum credit allowed is \$2,400 for one child and \$4,800 for two or more children.
- 2) The State Child Care Tax Credit is 30% of the amount claimed under the Federal Child Care Tax Credit.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

A child care arrangement which is performed in a facility which is usually not a family residence and which is specifically designed to provide child care. A day care center may serve any number of children but usually serves 13 or more for less than 24 hours in any one day.

CHILDREN'S CENTERS

The Children's Centers were first established in 1943 in cooperation with the federal government (the Lanham Act creating wartime child care) and several local school districts. Many Children's Centers are operated by public school districts or county offices of education. They primarily serve preschool and school-age children.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

This program, funded by S.S.A. Title IV-D, was designed to assist custodial parents and dependent children to locate absent parents, verify paternity, and establish and enforce child support orders. Services are provided to all families in need of support, including those receiving AFDC and those who apply for help in obtaining child support but do not receive AFDC.

DEPENDANT CARE ASSISTANCE PLAN (DCAP)

DCAP is a mechanism which allows employers to offer child care as a tax-free benefit. Employers set aside a portion of an employee's salary in a DCAP. The employer may then pay for the employee's child care costs out of "pre-tax" dollars.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM

This Child Welfare Service (CWS) program is responsible for receiving reports of child abuse, neglect or exploitation. The Emergency Response social workers provide initial intake services and crisis intervention to maintain the child safely in his/her own home or facilitate removal when the threat to the child's well-being is too great. As the intake point for all CWS programs, Emergency Response social workers assess the type and timing of response appropriate to each child.

EMPLOYER-SUPPORTED CHILD CARE

These programs range from company child care policies to the direct provision of care. Child care policies may include flex-time, job sharing, parental leave, paid family sick leave, and various child care benefits. The employer may also subsidize care directly through the provision of on-site or off-site child care, vendor payments to local child care providers, voucher payments to parents, or the establishment of a dependent care assistance plan.

EXCEPTIONAL NEEDS

In state programs, children with exceptional needs are reimbursed at a higher rate than other children, because they need more specialized attention. Children with exceptional needs are served through a variety of care options, such as centers, family day care homes or Alternative Payment programs. Because of their unique needs, these children may receive care between the ages of birth and 18 years, inclusive. State child care programs who serve children with exceptional needs will receive a higher reimbursement rate than they do for other children. Parents too, may receive funding to help meet their child's needs.

FAMILY CHILD DAY CARE AND GROUP HOMES

Both of these programs provide care for children in a family setting. Typically, there are fewer than six children being cared for in the provider's home. Occasionally the provider and an assistant are licensed for up to 12 children in a large family child care home (group homes). These programs provide the same comprehensive services as General Child Care and Development programs.

FAMILY DAY CARE HOME NETWORK/SYSTEM

A cluster of family day care homes with centralized activities which may include information and referral, group purchasing, administration, fiscal procedures, training or other activities. Such networks may be associated with center care sites. The California Department of Education calls these programs "Family Day Care Networks."

FAMILY MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

This Child Welfare Service program provides time-limited protective services to prevent or remedy abuse, neglect or exploitation. Family Maintenance Services are provided to the child and family while the child remains at home under a social worker's supervision.

FAMILY REUNIFICATION PROGRAM

This Child Welfare Service program provides time-limited out-of-home care services when a determination has been made that the child cannot remain safely in the home. Family Reunification Services attempt to safely reunite the family.

FEDERAL CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

In October 1991, Congress enacted the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). California's share of federal funding in 1991 will be approximately \$78 million for the CCDBG.

75% (estimated \$58.8 million) to be used for child care services, including subsidies to low-income families and activities to improve the availability and quality of child care.

25% (estimated \$19.9 million) to be reserved for quality improvements and contracts or grants to provide early childhood development and school-age programs.

FOSTER CARE (OUT-OF-HOME CARE)

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act provides funds for placement costs for children in out-of-home care. A state program is available for children who do not meet the federal eligibility. Placements are funded in licensed or certified foster family homes, small family homes and group homes. Group home funding may include direct social worker services funded through state and county dollars.

GREATER AVENUES FOR INDEPENDENCE (GAIN)

The GAIN program is an educational, job training, counseling and employment program for AFDC recipients or applicants. These participants must either be working or attending school. For their children under age 12, a GAIN participant's child care costs must be paid for by the county welfare department. Parents choose the type of child care, and payments are based on 75% regional market rate for the area. If the parent finds a regular job while participating in the GAIN program, three months of subsidized child care will be provided. GAIN receives federal S.S.A. Title IV-A funding for child care for parents participating in the program.

GENERAL CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT

These state run programs utilize centers and occasionally family child care homes in the provision of services. Services range from infant through school-age care. General programs provide basic supervision, age and developmentally appropriate activities, nutrition, parent education, staff development and social services.

GENERAL SUBSIDIZED CHILD CARE (CENTER-BASE)

Administered by school districts, churches, or private nonprofit agencies, these programs are funded by California Department of Education/Child Development Division and other private funding. General Subsidized Child Care programs are required to provide an age-appropriate curriculum and activities, a nutritional program, parent counseling, and referral.

HEAD START

Comprehensive care is provided through Head Start. This developmental preschool program provides social, health, nutritional and psychiatric services for children and their families. Head Start involves a strong parent education and involvement component. Head Start programs are federal programs administered through private or nonprofit agencies or school districts. Many programs are bilingual.

IN-HOME CARE

A child care arrangement which takes place in the home of the child being served as opposed to in the home of the caregiver.

IN-HOME SUPPORT SERVICES (IHSS)

The IHSS Program receives federal S.S.A. Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding and provides supportive services to aged, blind, or disabled persons.

INCOME DISREGARD

Income Disregard is a federal subsidy available to working AFDC recipients, which allows child care costs to be deducted from earned income before determining the amount of the families monthly AFDC grant.

JOB TRAINING AND EDUCATION PROGRAM

Refers to a vocational training program that will lead directly to a recognized trade or profession.

LOCAL AGREEMENT CONTRACT

Contracts between the Department of Education and county departments of welfare to provide child care to welfare recipients. Under the terms of these contracts, the county welfare departments may provide direct services, issue vouchers to eligible parents, or make direct "vendor payments" to care providers.

MAINSTREAMING

Mainstreaming refers to the integration of handicapped persons into the regular school and/or other community settings of the non-handicapped. These include areas of vocation, recreation, education and socialization for the mutual benefit of both groups.

MIGRANT CHILD CARE

Migrant child care programs serve children while their parents are employed in fishing, agriculture, or related work. Migrant centers are open for varying lengths of time during the year depending on the growing/harvesting season. These programs provide the same comprehensive service as General Child Care and Development Programs.

OMBUDSMAN PROGRAM

The Ombudsman program, within the Department of Social Services, facilitates communication between child care providers, licensing officials, and the public. Additional responsibilities include providing information on child care licensing and regulations as well as assistance in the coordination and investigation of concerns and complaints regarding children served by a day care facility. There are four regional ombudsmen.

PERMANENT PLACEMENT PROGRAM

This Child Welfare Service program provides an alternative home for children when a determination has been made that the child cannot safely be returned to their own family.

PHYSICAL OR MENTAL INCAPACITY

Children with exceptional needs who are mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, orthopedically impaired, other health impaired, deaf-blind, multi-handicapped, severely handicapped, or children with specific learning disabilities, who require the special attention of adults in a child care setting. Children with exceptional needs who are between the ages of birth and 18 years inclusive, shall also meet the criteria for that age group specified in California Education Code Section 56026.

PRIVATE CHILD CARE CENTERS (NON-SUBSIDIZED)

These programs may call themselves a child care center, day care center, preschool, nursery school, day nursery, etc. Various groups administer private child care centers, including nonprofit organizations, for-profit businesses, churches, military, and public or private sector employees.

PRIVATE CO-OPS

Parents are usually required to participate in private co-op child care programs. Many co-ops have a parent education component.

PRIVATE SCHOOL CENTERS

Many private schools provide before and after school care, allowing children to attend school and receive care at the same location. Private schools may also offer child care or preschool programs for younger children.

PROGRAMS FOR THE SEVERELY HANDICAPPED

These programs provide supervision, care, age and developmentally appropriate activities, therapy, youth guidance, and parental counseling to the eligible families served by the contracting agency.

PROPRIETARY CENTERS

Most proprietary child care centers are small businesses in which the owner runs a single center, although some operate several centers. Corporate chains serve large numbers of children at multiple sites.

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Children receiving Child Protective Services (CPS) through the local county welfare department as well as children identified by a legal, medical, social services agency or emergency shelter as abused, neglected or exploited, or at risk of abuse, neglect or exploitation.

REGIONAL CENTERS

Regional Centers for persons with developmental disabilities are responsible for providing a series of services including case finding and outreach, intake, diagnosis and assessment, preventive services to potential parents and persons at risk of having developmental disabilities, individual program planning, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation, case management and other services required to achieve the objectives of an individual program plan. The Regional Centers also purchase services for clients from approved vendors or obtain services from other public entities.

RESOURCE AND REFERRAL (R&R)

Resource and Referral programs provide information to parents about the availability of child care, assist potential providers in the licensing process and coordinate community resources for the benefit of parents and local child care providers. These programs are available in all 58 counties of California.

RESPIRE CARE

Respite programs are operated as Alternative Payment programs for the support of children in need of protective services who cannot be accommodated through the use of other designated funds. This program is normally administered by the same agency that administers the Alternative Payment program and the Resource and Referral program in local communities.

SCHOOL-AGE COMMUNITY CHILD CARE SERVICES (LATCHKEY)

These programs offer a safe environment with age and developmentally appropriate activities for school-age children during the hours immediately before and immediately after the normal school day and during school vacations.

SCHOOL-AGE PARENTING AND INFANT DEVELOPMENT (SAPID)

SAPID programs serve adolescent parents and their children by providing parent education and child care and development services while the parents complete their secondary education. These programs are currently operated by public high schools and county offices of education, and are located on or near high school campuses. These programs provide the same comprehensive services as General Child Care and Development programs.

SCHOOL SITE COUNCIL

The council is composed of principals, representatives of teachers and other school personnel, parents and students. It determines student competency goals, develops improvement plans to implement such goals, and establishes school improvement budgets and evaluation activities.

SPECIAL EDUCATION INFANT PRESCHOOL PROGRAM

All preschoolers with mildly handicapping conditions are required to receive developmental and early education opportunities. Children are served in typical child care settings, including state-subsidized child care and development programs, and Head Start. The early intervention program for mildly handicapped infants is still in its coordination and planning stage.

STATE CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND

SCTF was created to fund programs and services for the prevention and intervention of child abuse and neglect. This statewide fund consists of fees from birth certificates and contributions made by individuals and businesses by using the check-off box on state tax forms.

STATE EMPLOYEE CHILD CARE PROGRAM

This program administers a \$1 million fund to help state employee groups establish new child care facilities or improve their access to existing child care facilities. Employee groups may operate the program themselves or contract with a private provider.

STATE MASTER PLAN FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION

The California State Master Plan for Special Education was developed by the State Department of Education and adopted by the State Board of Education and the State Legislature. It defines children with exceptional needs as well as defining goals, objectives, and evaluation and funding models for special education for the children of California.

STATE PRESCHOOL PROGRAM

Funded by CDE/CDD and some federal funds, this developmental preschool program offers comprehensive care. Social, health, nutritional and psychiatric services are offered, and parental involvement is encouraged. State Preschool Programs are administered through school districts, colleges, universities, community action agencies, or private nonprofit agencies. Some programs are bilingual.

THERAPEUTIC NURSERY SCHOOLS

These programs provide individualized group care for children as well as parent counseling and education. Therapeutic nursery schools may also offer child and family therapy and continue case management services for a time after the child leaves the program. Some programs "mainstream" troubled children, some do not.

TITLE IV-A

In October 1991, Congress enacted the Title IV-A "At-Risk Child Care Program." California's share of these federal dollars will be approximately \$37 million, which must be matched with \$37 million in current state child care funds.

VENDOR

A child care provider who receives a payment or contract for a specified amount of care provided at or below a defined cost. Contract allocations or appropriations are paid after the provider has fulfilled the specified contract agreements.

VOUCHER

A payment or coupon which may be redeemed for child care services. A voucher may be used for: 1) individual use in a setting selected by the parent; 2) restricted use for child care only; 3) lack of a prearranged contract between the agency and the provider; and 4) an unlimited number of providers, who, by complying with the payment agency's regulations, are eligible to redeem vouchers in exchange for proof of services provided.

WORKSITE CHILD CARE

Child care programs of this type are located at or near a parent's place of work. Space may be rented and the program operated by parents, an independent contractor, an organization or a union. In some cases there is a commitment of resources from the employer. California has fourteen public child care facilities for state workers. A \$1 million revolving fund administered by the State Employee Child Care Program financed eight of these centers.

STATE AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES

CALIFORNIA ALTERNATIVE PAYMENT PROGRAM ASSOCIATION

CAPPA is a statewide network of approximately 35 agencies designed to provide subsidized child care through contracts and arrangements with private child care providers. Each CAPPA agency receives funds from the Child Development Division, CDE. (619) 495-7000.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG CHILDREN

CAEYC is the state affiliate for the National Association for the Education of Young Children. Founded in 1953, the CAEYC is comprised of teachers, students, parents, administrators, and other professionals in related fields concerned with children. There are over 6,000 CAEYC members throughout the state, which is divided into seven regional subsections. (408) 356-1419.

CALIFORNIA CHILD CARE RESOURCE AND REFERRAL NETWORK

The Network is a nonprofit public benefit corporation that represents over 70 Resource and Referral Agencies. The Network serves as a mutual support system for existing and developing Resource and Referral Agencies. Monthly Network meetings provide a regular source of training and technical assistance on a variety of Resource & Referral delivery issues. (415) 882-0234.

CALIFORNIA CHILD DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATORS' ASSOCIATION

The CCDA, comprised of administrators from publicly funded child development programs, is involved in legislative advocacy. (714) 623-1461.

CALIFORNIA CHILDREN'S COUNCIL

Composed of a network of child development advocates interested in various children's issues, the California Children's Council looks at many children's issues in the state including child abuse, GAIN, child hunger, and local planning initiatives.

CALIFORNIA CHILDREN'S LOBBY

As a nonprofit group designed to examine public policy affecting children, the Children's Lobby is managed by a 35 member Board of Directors and employs a lobbyist in the State Capitol. (916) 443-1096.

CALIFORNIA CHILDREN'S SERVICES

CCS (formerly Crippled Children's Services) is a program within the State Department of Health Services which provides specialized medical care and rehabilitation for physically handicapped children whose families may not be able to provide for such services otherwise. (916) 654-0499.

CALIFORNIA CONSORTIUM OF CHILD ABUSE COUNCILS

The Consortium is a statewide network of councils, public and private agency representatives, individuals from various disciplines involved in child abuse prevention efforts, and private citizens concerned with the well-being of children throughout the state. A primary focus of the Consortium is the development and support of effective local networks and programs providing services to abused children, children at risk of abuse, and families. (916) 448-9135.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

CDE administers state operations in the public school system, the State Library, state special schools, and provides state support to local school districts for such programs as school improvement and disadvantaged youth. CDE is administered by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a statewide elective office, and the State Board of Education. (916) 657-2451.

CALIFORNIA FOUNDATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The Foundation was formed to promote the healthy growth and development of children. Through widespread corporate support, the Foundation has launched a state missing children project and has supplied hundreds of homeless children with teddy bears and other items. By providing outreach and technical assistance, the Foundation assists children in accessing the California Victims of Crime Program. (916) 424-3968.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL-AGE CONSORTIUM

The mission of CSAC is to increase the effectiveness of school-age child care and recreation programs through training, support, advocacy and networking opportunities throughout California. (415) 826-1669.

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM

The purposes of the Attorney General's Child Abuse Prevention Program is to influence public policy in the field of child abuse prevention and intervention, to promote effective criminal justice and community response to child abuse prevention and intervention, to promote effective criminal intervention, and to increase public awareness of the problem of child abuse. (916) 324-7863

CHILD CARE EMPLOYEE PROJECT

A national advocacy organization committed to improve the quality of child care services through upgrading the compensation and training of child care providers. (415) 653-9889.

CHILD CARE LAW CENTER

The Law Center is a nonprofit legal services organization dedicated to resolving the legal issues which surround child care provision. The Center's main objective is to use legal tools to foster the development of high quality and affordable child care programs. The Center assists nonprofit centers, family day care providers, parents,

attorneys, child care policy makers, governmental and community agencies, unions and employers. (415) 495-5498.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

The CDD is a unit within the California Department of Education. CDD administers the subsidized child care and development programs throughout the state. (916) 322-6233.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CDPAC was established in 1965 by AB 1331 (Unruh), which created a compensatory preschool program for welfare-linked children. The Committee has expanded its focus and is now mandated to:

- Provide public policy recommendations to the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Legislature, Office of Child Development and Education and other relevant state agencies concerning child care and development.
- Advise and assist the California Department of Education in developing a state plan for child development programs.
- Coordinate the drafting of guidelines for local planning councils as required through Assembly Bill 2141 (Chapter 1187/91).
- Coordinate outreach efforts to inform employers about the availability of the child care tax credits as specified in Senate Bill 227 (Chapter 476/91).

CDPAC is comprised of 22 appointed citizens and 5 representatives from state departments. Its primary goal is to develop child development policies and programs which are long-range, developmentally appropriate, and socially advanced. CDPAC studies issues as they arise in the public forum and is especially interested in the areas of credentialing, wages and benefits for child care workers, state level administration of child development and licensing, and the interagency coordination of children's programs. The Committee meets monthly and is open to the public. (916) 653-3977.

CHILD HEALTH AND DISABILITY PREVENTION

The CHDP Program, within the Department of Health Services, was created by AB 2068 in 1974. This program includes the federally mandated Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) Program, which entitles all Medi-Cal recipients from birth through 20 years to periodic health assessments and dental care, and to diagnosis and treatment services when needed. CHDP also provides outreach and health education services at the community level.

The CHDP Program also reimburses health assessment service to certain other children from low-income families, including:

- Children enrolled in Head Start or State Preschool programs,
- Infants and toddlers from birth to 29 months of age, and
- Children 18 months prior to or through the first 90 days after entering first grade.

The CHDP Program makes health assessment services available to low-income children entering the first grade to assist families to comply with the requirement that all children entering first grade in California have documentation of a health assessment or a signed parental statement refusing such an assessment. (916) 654-0364.

CHILDREN NOW

Through targeted public information and media campaigns, Children Now highlights the needs of California's children and builds support for effective strategies that can make their lives more productive. Sacramento (916) 441-2444 or Los Angeles (213) 399-7444.

CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY INSTITUTE

CAI is a nonprofit public interest organization structured to provide advocacy on children's issues before the Legislature, the courts, and administrative agencies. The Institute strives to improve child abuse and prevention systems and to increase the quality and availability of child care. (415) 252-1192.

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND

CDF is a national child advocacy organization. CDF topics of concern include federal legislation, litigation, research, and public education regarding child poverty, basic skills, and teen pregnancy prevention. (202) 628-8787.

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH INSTITUTE

CRI is a public policy agency of 1,800 members which conducts timely research on burgeoning children's issues, including day care and foster care. (916) 443-1149.

CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM BRANCH

This branch of the Welfare Program Division (DSS) supervises state participation in the Federal Child Support Enforcement Program. (916) 657-3661.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES (CWS)

In California, the Child Welfare Services assist children and their families in situations where children are victims of abuse, neglect, or exploitation. The focus of CWS, as defined by statute, is to provide time-limited services while causing as little disruption to the child and family as possible. Brief descriptions of the following CWS programs are outlined in the basic glossary: Emergency Response, Family Maintenance, Family Reunification, and Permanent Placement. For statewide information call (916) 657-2549.

COMMISSION ON TEACHER CREDENTIALING

The CTC is a state government agency that sets standards and issues credentials for the education professions in California. This includes credentials for those who wish to be employed in the public schools, in K-12 settings, adult education settings, and in state-funded preschool programs. The Children's Center permit issued by the

Commission authorizes service in the care, development, and instruction of children in a child development program. (916) 445-7254.

COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES

Community Action Agencies are either independent nonprofit corporations or publicly sponsored programs funded by the federal community service administration. CAA programs include comprehensive social planning, low-income participation programs, program operations and development, and action programs for individuals.

COMMUNITY CARE LICENSING

CCL is a division within the State Department of Social Services that licenses and monitors non-medical out-of-home care facilities. The objective is to protect the health and safety of children in day care facilities by screening applicants and enforcing standards on administrative actions against those facilities which jeopardize the physical and/or mental well-being of children in care. The CCL develops licensing standards and monitors a statewide system of community day and residential care for the mentally ill, developmentally disabled, substance abusers, or socially dependent children, adults and elderly persons who require varying degrees of care and supervision. (916) 657-2346.

COOPERATIVE AGENCY RESOURCES FOR EDUCATION

The CARE program provides child care and other support services to 2,400 welfare mothers, who are enrolled in community college programs, with children under age six.

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES

Services for persons with developmental disabilities are administered through the Department of Developmental Services, one of eleven departments in the Health and Welfare Agency. DDS administers a system serving over 82,000 persons who are developmentally disabled through contracts with twenty-one private, nonprofit regional centers and through the direct operation of seven developmental centers formerly known as state hospitals. The regional centers serve as the single point of entry into the system, including admissions to the developmental centers. (916) 654-1897.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES BRANCH (916) 657-3661

This branch of the Adult and Family Services Division (DSS) is responsible for policy and systems functions for the statewide administration of Child Welfare Services Programs. The branch's functions are carried out by three Bureaus:

- 1) The Interstate Placement Bureau which regulates the movement of children among the 50 states and territory members for adoptive placements, foster care placements, non-custodial relative placements, and private institutional placements. The program is administered by the state with service delivery by the county social service and probation agencies and various private adoption agencies.

2) The Family and Children's Services Policy Bureau which provides policy direction to county welfare departments in pre-placement preventive services that are designed to help children remain with their families by providing services which prevent or eliminate the need to remove them, and in placement programs designed to aid children who cannot remain in their homes due to abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

3) The Office of Child Abuse Prevention which administers an annual budget of approximately \$24 million that supports more than 300 child abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment projects.

FAMILY DAY CARE ASSOCIATION

The FDCA is a network of family day care providers designed to voice their concerns and provide support regarding family day care issues. (415) 692-2564.

FOSTER CARE BRANCH

This branch of the Welfare Program Division (DSS) assists in the delivery of benefits to children removed from their homes and placed in foster care. Responsibilities include program management and the determination of appropriate maintenance payments for children who meet AFDC requirements. (916) 657-3661.

HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY

The Health and Welfare Agency is the largest of the four agencies within the executive branch of California State Government. The Secretary of Health and Welfare is a member of the Governor's Cabinet, and advises the Governor on policy and program matters pertaining to health, welfare, and employment. In addition, the Secretary is responsible for administering the Governor's health and welfare programs within the Departments of the Agency: Aging, Employment Development, Health Services, Rehabilitation, Department of Social Services, and others. (916) 654-3454.

INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCIL

The ICC is a 15 member, gubernatorial appointed advisory council. The ICC advises the Department of Developmental Services in its planning to implement a statewide system of early intervention service for children with special needs (birth - 36 months) and their families. (916) 492-8154.

LEGAL DIVISION (DSS)

The Legal Division of the Department of Social Services provides legal support to the Director and certain divisions of the Department. Their functions include advising program and staff personnel, issuing legal opinions, reviewing departmental documents and communications, providing litigation support to the Office of the Attorney General, handling the regearing system, providing assistance to counties, representing the Department at administrative hearings in the denial or revocation of community care licenses, and appearing before the State Personnel Board for employee adverse actions. Major programs supported by the Legal Division include Community Care Licensing, AFDC, Adoptions, Child Support, Legislation/Regulations, and GAIN. (916) 657-3661.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG CHILDREN

The NAEYC is a nonprofit professional organization with more than 35,000 members representing a diverse range of services to young children. Child care professionals comprise the majority of members. The group sponsors a network of state and local affiliates. See California Association for the Education of Young Children (CAEYC).

OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

This office leads a reorganization of state government services for children to address their health, emotional, developmental, social, and educational needs in the most efficient and effective way. (916) 323-0611

ON THE CAPITOL DOORSTEP

On the Capitol Doorstep is a monthly newsletter published in Sacramento which reports on all legislation dealing with children. It also includes brief analyses of significant legislation, and reports on upcoming hearings, recent publications and conferences. (916) 442-5431

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

PACE is comprised of voluntary nongovernment child care and preschool centers licensed by the State of California. The organization's objectives are to improve the quality of early childhood education, provide a center for the exchange of techniques among private programs and inform the general public concerning the benefits of early childhood education. PACE operates one of the largest alternative payment programs in California and provides a variety of services to its members. In addition, PACE employs a lobbyist at the State Capitol. (415) 882-9620.

SOCIAL SERVICES ADVISORY BOARD

This state board consists of four Committees which advise the Department of Social Services on a variety of social service related issues including welfare reform, child abuse prevention, and community care licensing contracts. DSS staff assist the Committees in the performance of their duties. (916) 657-3661.

APPENDIX A

TITLE 5

Title 5 of the Administrative Code of California contains duly authorized regulations pertaining to education. Regulations for state funded child care are contained within this code section.

TITLE 22

Title 22 of the Administrative Code of California contains duly authorized regulations pertaining to social services. Regulations for the licensing of all child care centers and family day care homes are contained within this section.

TITLE IV-A

Title IV-A of the Social Security Act provides basic cash assistance in the form of welfare grants through Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC).

TITLE IV-B

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act provides funds for child welfare services for the care and protection of children. These funds are provided to county welfare departments which may use them to meet or partially meet the costs of emergency in-home care for children in need of protection during parental absence or incapacity; to meet the additional cost of making protective services staff available after regular working hours and on weekends; to return runaway dependent children to California from other states; and to provide other related child welfare services as specified by the Department of Health.

TITLE IV-C

The Title IV-C amendment to the Social Security Act (1967), released substantial federal funds for the purchase of social services which would encourage and facilitate welfare recipients working or taking part in work related training. The IV-C funds are available to states or local agencies.

TITLE XIX

Medi-Cal: County welfare departments administer the Medi-Cal certification of recipients of AFDC, SSI/SSP, the medically needy and indigent. The California Medical Assistance Program (Medi-Cal) provides health benefits to those persons whose income and resources are either insufficient to meet the costs of medical services or are so limited that medical bills would severely jeopardize a family's self-sufficiency.

TITLE XX

Title XX of the Social Security Act provides programs to discover and remedy the causes of dependency and to protect people who cannot protect themselves. In 1981, Title XX dollars were turned into block grants for the states, with the purpose of consolidation of Federal Social Service Assistance into a single grant and toward increasing state flexibility. Only four mandated programs survived the federal budget cuts: Information and Referral Agencies, Protection Services for Children, Protection Services for Adults, and Out-of-Home Care Services for Children. Child Day Care Services, Health Services, and In-Home Supportive Services are no longer mandated.

APPENDIX B

HISTORICAL LEGISLATION

AB 77 - FAMILY CARE LEAVE

Signed in 1991, this bill requires employers to offer employees an unpaid leave of four months following the birth or adoption of a child or in the case of serious illness of a child, spouse or parent. Employers with less than 50 employees are exempt. Employers may require the employee to use his/her own time off, exclusive of sick leave.

AB 99 - CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

AB 99 was made into law in 1972 and identified the Department of Education as the agency administering child care in California. It renamed the collection of programs previously known as children's centers, campus children's centers, county contract and county-operated centers, migrant day care centers, and family day care homes as child development programs. The innovative AB 99 child care programs were also included in this new group. The objective of such programs is to provide for the care and development of children in the absence of their parents, to improve school matriculation or performance, and to provide health and social services.

AB 1331 - CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CDPAC was established in 1965 by AB 1331 (Unruh), and since then has been responsible for reviewing and evaluating the effectiveness of child development programs and the need for children's services.

AB 1379 - TRUSTLINE REGISTRY

Passed in 1991, this measure establishes a Trustline Registry, a statewide voluntary background clearance service operated by the Child Care Resource and Referral Network in conjunction with the Department of Justice. The public may verify the clearance of a license-exempt provider by calling a toll-free number. For each child in its area, each R & R will receive four cents to operate the program. AB 1379 allocates \$574,000 in block grant funds for Registry operation for public-funded providers. Background clearance will be required for all license-exempt providers who receive funds through the AP program or the federal block grant.

AB 1670 - GOVERNOR'S PRESCHOOL PROPOSAL

The 1991-92 budget allocates \$44 million to begin funding state preschool expansion. AB 1670 states legislative intent to serve eligible three and four year olds for state preschool and all-day child development programs. The intended order for these programs is as follows:

- State preschool for four year olds
- State preschool for three year olds
- Child development, four year olds
- Child development, three year olds

Contracts for these programs will be awarded to local educational agencies. These agencies may subcontract with other public or private agencies. Department of Finance approval in conjunction with the Secretary of Child Development and Education must be granted before funds may be used for expansion. In addition, AB 1670 appropriates \$180,000 of Proposition 98 funds for Resource and Referral Agencies.

AB 3059 - ALTERNATIVE CHILD CARE PROGRAM

This program was initiated in 1976 through AB 3059. Among the state subsidized programs initiated through this program is the Alternative Payment Program.

CHAPTER I. ESEA

Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Chapter I, enacted in 1965, which targets federal financial assistance to augment educational programs for students of low-income families. The California Department of Education allocates and monitors the funds based on formulas involving census information and AFDC program data. Funds may be used in preschool and K-12, but are focused on the earliest years. Parent advisory councils to ESEA, Chapter I are both state and federally mandated.

FAMILY SUPPORT ACT

The Family Support Act, passed by Congress in 1988, reformed the federal welfare system. Among other provisions, it requires states to establish a job services and workforce program similar to GAIN. Under this federal law, California will be required to expand mandatory GAIN participation to welfare parents with children ages three through five. The Act established two new entitlement programs. One of the new programs requires the state to guarantee child care to all welfare families who are working or in job training or education programs approved by the state. The other requires the state to pay for 12 months of transitional child care (TCC) when welfare parents find a job.

PL 94-142

Education for All Handicapped Children Act, is a federal law ensuring that all handicapped children have available to them a free, appropriate public education; that the rights of handicapped children and their parents are protected; and ensures that funding for implementing the Act is provided.

PL 99-457 - EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

States receive funding to provide educational and related services to children with handicapping conditions under the Federal Education of the Handicapped Act.

SB 303 - SCHOOL AGE COMMUNITY CHILD CARE ACT

SB 303 was designed to meet the child care needs of California's more than one million latchkey children. State funds for latchkey programs under this measure are allocated following a needs assessment process by the CDE. Programs provide before and after-school care to children in kindergarten through grade nine. (Priority may be given to children in K-3.) An equal mix of subsidized and non-subsidized children must be

served. Services are provided on or near public school sites. Most programs are operated by school districts and private nonprofit agencies.

SB 500 - CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

Passed in 1991, this bill designates the CDE as the lead agency to administer the block grant. Contracts will be awarded to applicant agencies based on locally determined priorities for program expansion. SB 500 requires contractors to use 10% of block grant funds to provide child care services to exceptional needs children. As a result of this measure, the use of state child development funds on improvement activities prescribed in the state block grant plan will be permitted.

SB 668 - SUBSTANCE-EXPOSED CHILDREN: TRAINING

This measure appropriates \$250,000 to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for grants to establish a professional development and training system for all child care staff regarding children classified as substance-exposed. Federal block grant funds will fund this training. Sunsets on 1/1/94.

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Dee Cuney, Family Day Care Provider
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